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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/595,310	04/06/2006	Akio Yamashita	12732-329US1 PCTUS7433	7163

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EXAMINER	
CHAN, SING P	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1791	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/16/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PATDOCTC@fr.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/595,310	YAMASHITA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SING P. CHAN	1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 August 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10 and 14-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10 and 14-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *06 April 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-10 and 14-26 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5, 7, 10-12, 15, 16, and 22-27 of copending Application No. 10/577,648. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-26 of instant application are generic to the method recited in claims 1-5, 7, 10-12, 15, 16, and 22-27 of copending application of 10/577,648. That is, claims 1-5, 7, 10-12, 15, 16, and 22-27 of copending application of 10/577,648 falls entirely within the scope of claims 1-26 of instant application or in other words, claims 1-26 of instant application are anticipated by claims 1-5, 7, 10-15, 16, and 22-27 of copending application

10/577,648. Specifically, claims 1-26 of instant application do not recited the additional steps of claims 1-5, 7, 10-15, 16, and 22-27 of copending application but since the instant claims are open claims and therefore allow for additional steps, which the claims of the copending application are more specific than the instant claims.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.,* 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 17, and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenfeld et al (U.S. 5,156,720) in view of Faris (U.S. 5,096,520), Allen et al (U.S. 6,057,961), and Holley (U.S. 6,174,578).

Regarding claims 1, 7, 10, and 17, Rosenfeld et al discloses a method of producing released vapor deposited films. The method includes providing a substrate

of foil, sheet, or plate of an inexpensive co-anodizable metal such as aluminum (Col 4, lines 35-39) depositing a valve metal layer by sputtering, evaporation, and etc. onto the substrate (Col 4, lines 40-43), anodizing the valve metal layer to form a layer of metal oxide layer on the valve metal layer (Col 3, lines 57-59), applying at least one additional layer of material such as oxides, nitrides, carbides, which would act as insulating layer, onto the valve metal oxide layer (Col 4, lines 53-56), for an optical multilayer film or filter, alternating layers of dielectric material with high and low refractive index are applied to the valve metal oxide layer (Col 5, lines 53-66), attaching a material or support medium to the outer surface of the releasable films or layers with adhesive and peeling the film or layer from the valve metal layer with the separation between the valve metal layer and the metal oxide layer and the adhesive used for adhering the material such as polymer, paper, textiles, and wood and/or one which can be readily removed from the layers such as soluble polymer or one which can be oxidized or decomposed by irradiation to release or detach the releasable film (Col 4, line 62 to Col 5, line 18) or heat sealable polymer (Col 5, lines 15-18) to allow the peeling of the attached support medium, and finally transfer to a final substrate and then peeling the attached film with the support medium (Col 3, lines 34-42). Furthermore, the optical films are supported on a plastic substrate, a support medium (Col 5, lines 53-57) and comprise a stack of alternating layers of dielectric material or filters, which are applied or formed on the valve metal layer (Col 5, lines 60-66), wherein the additional filters applied to the first filter satisfied the second substrate attached to the first optical filter or subject body since the first optical film on the valve metal layer is a subject body.

Rosenfeld et al is silent as to attaching or forming a second substrate with a second adhesive and the adhesive for the attaching the support medium is a peelable adhesive. However, providing adhesive to bond the optical filters to form a stack is well known and conventional as shown for example by Faris. Faris discloses a method of forming polarizing filter arrays. The method includes coating the polarizing film with a clear adhesive, stacking to form a stack and pressing to laminate films together (Col 3, lines 16-21 and Col 3, lines 43-53).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a clear adhesive for bonding the filter films together to form a stack as disclosed by Faris in the method of Rosenfeld et al to provide a means for forming filter arrays with minimum number of parts and number steps with increase yield and performance and reduced cost. (See Faris, Col 2, lines 56-61) The examiner is providing Allen et al which discloses using adhesive to bond various films, coatings, fabrics to the optical layers (See Allen et al, Col 20, line 54 to Col 21, line 63) to support the use of adhesive to apply additional film or coating to either or both sides of the optical film. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art reading Rosenfeld et al and Allen et al would appreciate the additional coating, film or fabric can be applied to the optical film prior to applying the support material and peelable adhesive as well as peeling the releasable film from the first substrate and then applying the additional coating, film or fabric of Allen et al to the exposed surface, which are all obvious variants.

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide additional coatings or films to either or both sides of the optical film as disclosed by Allen et al in the method of Rosenfeld et al as modified by Faris to improve or alter their physical or chemical properties (See Allen et al, Col 20, lines 24-25). Rosenfeld et al as modified above is silent as to the adhesive is a peelable adhesive. However, providing an adhesive layer that the adhesive characteristic can be deactivated by exposure to actinic radiation such as ultraviolet light is well known and conventional as shown for example by Holley. Holley discloses an adhesive tape with a layer of heat stable radiation curable adhesive composition which loses its adhesive characteristic upon exposure to radiation and allow for the release of ceramic articles (Col 1, line 61 to Col 2, line 14) without damage (Col 1, lines 35-36). One of ordinary skill in the art reading Rosenfeld et al and Holley would appreciate the adhesive of Holley can be used as the adhesive for attaching the support medium in the method of Rosenfeld et al to allow the support medium be separated from the multilayer optical films by exposing the adhesive to UV light to deactivating the adhesive characteristic of the adhesive to allow for peeling or separating of the support medium from the optical films.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a UV light curable adhesive composition, which loses its adhesive characteristic upon exposure to UV radiation as disclosed by Holley in the method of Rosenfeld et al as modified by combination of references to allow for the layers to be removed or separated without damage. (See Holley, Col 1, lines 35-36)

Regarding claims 3 and 19, Rosenfeld et al discloses the valve metal layer includes tantalum, niobium, zirconium, hafnium, titanium and alloy (Col 3, lines 52-61)

Regarding claims 5 and 20, Rosenfeld et al discloses the additional layer or layers deposited onto the metal oxide layer includes silicon dioxide or SiO_2 (Col 6, lines 62-66).

Regarding claims 21-23, Rosenfeld et al discloses the optical layers are formed into anti-reflective coatings, filters, and polarizer (Col 6, lines 5-15), but is silent as to the filters stack includes color filters. However, providing filter stack with color filters is well known and conventional as shown for example by Faris. Faris discloses a method forming polarizing filter stack. The method includes providing a polarizing filter material film, a substrate material, and a reflective film, forming a 3 color filter material onto the substrate sequentially and forming additional layers, applying adhesive to the laminated sheets and stack as many of them as necessary to form the filter stack. (Col 3, lines 17-46) Furthermore, Faris discloses the filter materials includes gelatin filter film, dielectric interference filter, cholesteric liquid crystal silicone filters, or stretched polyvinyl alcohol polarizing filter, which is a plastic material and all are interchangeable.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide color filters as part of a filter stack and to provide plastic material as the filter material as disclosed by Faris in the method of Rosenfeld et al as modified by combination of references to provide a means for forming filter arrays with minimum number of parts and number steps with increase yield and performance and reduced cost. (See Faris, Col 2, lines 56-61)

Regarding claim 24, Rosenfeld et al discloses an opaque aluminum reflector layer or film with a final high index layer. (Col 6, lines 50-55)

6. Claims 14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenfeld et al (U.S. 5,156,720) in view of Faris (U.S. 5,096,520), Allen et al (U.S. 6,057,961), and Holley (U.S. 6,174,578) as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Herbots et al (U.S. 4,800,100).

Regarding claim 14, Rosenfeld et al as disclosed above is silent as to forming the metal oxide layer between the metal layer and the insulating layer simultaneously with the formation of the metal layer and the insulating layer. However, simultaneously forming layers films is well known and conventional as shown for example by Herbots et al. Herbots et al disclose a combined ion and molecular beam apparatus for depositing material. The method includes using the desired sequence of combined ion beams and molecular beam to thermally enhanced ion beam cleaning or molecular bean cleaning, followed by simultaneous deposition from the ion beam and molecular beam, followed by a switch of either or both beams to different species (Col 18, lines 15-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a method simultaneously deposit layers of film with a combined ion beam and molecular beam deposition as disclosed by Herbots et al in the method of Rosenfeld et al to form layered films at a lower temperatures and higher rate. (See Herbots et al, Col 4, lines 44-51)

Regarding claim 18, Rosenfeld et al discloses the metal oxide layer will separate from the metal layer (Col 3, lines 29-33).

7. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenfeld et al (U.S. 5,156,720) in view of Faris (U.S. 5,096,520), Allen et al (U.S. 6,057,961), and Holley (U.S. 6,174,578) as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Ghyselen et al (U.S. 6,867,067) and Ariyoshi et al (JP 53-31971).

Rosenfeld et al as disclosed above is silent as to either before or after forming the optical film, forming the metal oxide layer after forming the insulating layer or silicon

oxide layer. However, forming a metal oxide layer after forming a silicon oxide layer on a metal substrate is well known and conventional as shown for example by Ghyselen et al and Ariyoshi. Ghyselen et al discloses a method of forming a final substrate. The method includes providing a support of deposited metal (See Ghyselen et al, Col 3, lines1-10), forming a bonding layer (10) of silicon oxide and implanting atomic or ionic species to form a zone of weakness (See Ghyselen et al, Col 5, lines 10-21), which as disclosed by Ariyoshi et al of implanting oxygen ions into a metal substrate and heating the substrate to form metal oxide layer (See Ariyoshi et al, English Abstract of JP 53-31971), which would form metal oxide layer in the zone of weakness of Ghyselen et al and allow separation of the layers of thin film (See Ghyselen et al, Col 5, lines 22-27). Furthermore, Ghyselen et al discloses the steps for forming the layers and implanting species can be performed in the order specified above or in another order, which for one of ordinary skill reading Rosenfeld et al, Ghyselen et al and Ariyoshi et al would appreciate the various layers of Rosenfeld et al can be deposited prior to implantation of the species and heating to form metal oxide layer, which is an obvious variant.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the various layers and using species implantation such as oxygen into the metal layer and heating to form a layer of metal oxide layer on the metal layer, which allow for separation as disclosed by Ghyselen et al and Ariyoshi et al in the method of Rosenfeld et al to provide a simpler and much less expensive means to forming final substrate for optics or optoelectronics. (See Ghyselen et al, Col 2, lines 40-46)

8. Claims 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenfeld et al (U.S. 5,156,720) in view of Shimizu et al (U.S. 4,934,791), Allen et al (U.S. 6,057,961), and Holley (U.S. 6,174,578).

Regarding claims 2, 8, 9, 25and 26, Rosenfeld et al discloses a method of producing released vapor deposited films. The method includes providing a substrate of foil, sheet, or plate of an inexpensive co-anodizable metal such as aluminum (Col 4, lines 35-39) depositing a valve metal layer by sputtering, evaporation, and etc. onto the substrate (Col 4, lines 40-43), anodizing the valve metal layer to form a layer of metal oxide layer on the valve metal layer (Col 3, lines 57-59), applying at least one additional layer of material such as oxides, nitrides, carbides, which would act as insulating layer, onto the valve metal oxide layer (Col 4, lines 53-56), for an optical multilayer film or filter, alternating layers of dielectric material with high and low refractive index are applied to the valve metal oxide layer (Col 5, lines 53-66), attaching a material or support medium to the outer surface of the releasable films or layers with adhesive and peeling the film or layer from the valve metal layer with the separation between the valve metal layer and the metal oxide layer and the adhesive used for adhering the material such as polymer, paper, textiles, and wood and/or one which can be readily removed from the layers such as soluble polymer or one which can be oxidized or decomposed by irradiation to release or detach the release film (Col 4, line 62 to Col 5, line 18) or heat sealable polymer (Col 5, lines 15-18) to allow the peeling of the attached support medium, and finally transfer to a final substrate and then peeling the attached support medium (Col 3, lines 34-42). The examiner has provided Allen et al which

discloses using adhesive to bond various films, coatings, fabrics to the optical layers (See Allen et al, Col 20, line 54 to Col 21, line 63) to support the use of adhesive. Furthermore, Allen discloses a rigid or semi-rigid substrate such as glass, metal, acrylic, polyester, and other polymer backing can be laminated to the optical film to provide support and various optical layers, materials, and devices may also be applied the films these layer and material includes magnetic or magneto-optic coatings or films, liquid crystal panel, privacy windows, photographic emulsion, fabrics, prismatic films, brightness enhancement films, holographic films, embossable films, anti-tamper films or coatings, IR transparent films, polarizer or mirrors (Col 21, lines 28-55). Additionally, multiple additional layers on one or both major surfaces of the optical film are contemplated and can be any combination of the aforementioned coating or films. one of ordinary skill in the art reading Rosenfeld et al and Allen et al would appreciate the additional coating, film or fabric can be applied to the optical film prior to applying the support material and peelable adhesive as well as peeling the releasable film from the first substrate and then applying the additional coating, film or fabric of Allen et al to the exposed surface, which are all obvious variants.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an adhesive to bond the various coatings, films or fabrics to either or both sides of the optical film or layers as well as providing rigid or semi-rigid support medium such as glass, metal, or plastic as disclosed by Allen et al in the method of Rosenfeld et al to improve or alter the optical film or layer physical or chemical properties. (See Allen et al, Col l20, lines 24-25) Rosenfeld et al as modified

above is silent as to the optical film or filter includes a black matrix and a colored layer and the adhesive for bonding the support medium is a peelable adhesive. However, provide a filter with a black matrix and colored layers is well known and conventional as shown for example by Shimizu et al. Shimizu et al discloses a color filter. The color filter includes color elements or layer form from pigment and a photosensitive resin and a black matrix (Col 2, lines 62-68).

It would have been obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a colored filter with a black matrix as disclosed by Shimizu et al in the method of Rosenfeld et al as modified by Allen et al to provide a color filter which produces a high precision pattern with a high surface smoothness and a good environmental resistance. (See Shimizu et al, Col 2, lines 25-29) Rosenfeld et al as modified above is silent as to the adhesive is a peelable adhesive. However, providing an adhesive layer that the adhesive characteristic can be deactivated by exposure to actinic radiation such as ultraviolet light is well known and conventional as shown for example by Holley. Holley discloses an adhesive tape with a layer of heat stable radiation curable adhesive composition which loses its adhesive characteristic upon exposure to radiation and allow for the release of ceramic articles (Col 1, line 61 to Col 2, line 14) without damage (Col 1, lines 35-36). One of ordinary skill in the art reading Rosenfeld et al and Holley would appreciate the adhesive of Holley can be used as the adhesive for attaching the support medium in the method of Rosenfeld et al to allow the support medium be separated from the multilayer optical films by exposing the adhesive to UV light to

deactivating the adhesive characteristic of the adhesive to allow for peeling or separating of the support medium from the optical films.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a UV light curable adhesive composition, which loses its adhesive characteristic upon exposure to UV radiation as disclosed by Holley in the method of Rosenfeld et al as modified by combination of references to allow for the layers to be removed or separated without damage. (See Holley, Col 1, lines 35-36)

Regarding claim 4, Rosenfeld et al discloses the valve metal layer includes tantalum, niobium, zirconium, hafnium, titanium and alloy (Col 3, lines 52-61)

Regarding claim 6, Rosenfeld et al discloses the additional layer or layers deposited onto the metal oxide layer includes silicon dioxide or SiO_2 (Col 6, lines 62-66).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed August 24, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

10. In response to applicant's argument of Rosenfeld et al fail to disclose "attaching a second substrate to the subject body by using a first adhesive material so that the second substrate faces the first substrate" and "attaching a support medium to the second substrate by using a peelable adhesive agent," The examiner disagrees, since the claim only required a second substrate and any addition material attached to the first optical layer would satisfying the second substrate requirement and Rosenfeld et al only recited the optical multilayer films are supported by a plastic substrate (See

Rosenfeld et al, Col 5, lines 53-57) and since the plastic substrate provide support for the optical multilayer films, therefore, the plastic substrate is functioning as a support medium as defined by the claim.

11. In response to applicant's argument of Rosenfeld et al is silent as to the adhesive for the support medium is a peelable adhesive, the examiner agrees, but provided Holley (U.S. 6, 174, 578), which provide a teaching of adhesive layer when exposed to UV light would deactivate or loses its adhesive characteristic and allow for removal or peeling of the attached article.

12. In response to applicant's argument of Faris and Allen fail to disclose or suggest "attaching a support medium to the second substrate by using a peelable adhesive agent", the examiner agrees but this teaching is disclosed by Holley as cited above and the examiner relied on Faris to provide the teaching of using adhesive to attach additional optical layers to the optical stack, and the examiner relied on Allen to provide the teaching of attaching additional layers or coating to the optical layer using adhesive and include support medium. (See Allen, Col 20, line 24 to Col 21, line 64)

13. In response to applicant's argument that during the interview the examiner's interpretation of support medium or plastic substrate is used to attach the releasable film to a second substrate, the examiner made such an interpretation for rejections to claims 2, 8, and 9, which required support medium be attached to the optical layer and the second substrate is attached to the optical film, which as taught by Rosenfeld et al with the transfer of the multilayer optical film from the support medium or the plastic substrate.

14. In response to applicant's argument of transferring of the releasable film to a final substrate in Rosenfeld et al would not inherently require adhesive, the argument is moot with the new ground of rejections.

15. In response to applicant's argument of Rosenfeld et al, Shimizu and Allen do not disclose the support medium is a glass or a metal substrate, the examiner disagrees, as cited above, Allen discloses rigid or semi-rigid substrate such as glass, metal, or polymer as support substrate for the optical film and Rosenfeld et al discloses polymer as a support medium and therefore, the support substrates as recited by Allen are interchangeable with the support medium of Rosenfeld et al and they would be an obvious variants as support medium for the optical films.

16. In response to applicant's argument of Rosenfeld et al, Shimizu, and Allen do not recite the support medium is a peelable adhesive agent is a reactive peeling adhesive, a thermal peeling adhesive, a light peeling adhesive, or an anaerobic peeling adhesive; or a material having adhesive layers formed of one or more of these on both sides thereof," the examiner agrees, but the examiner has provided Holley, which teaches a UV cure adhesive, which when exposed to UV light, the adhesive loses the adhesive characteristic and release the bonded article.

Transitional After Final Practice

17. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SING P. CHAN whose telephone number is (571)272-

1225. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30AM-11:00AM and 12:00PM-4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip C. Tucker can be reached on 571-272-1095. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sing P Chan/
Acting Examiner of Art Unit 1791

/Philip C Tucker/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1791